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Report from Tampico—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Lippincott reports, August 4, as follows:

Week ended August 1, 1903.

Bills of health issued	3
Vessels inspected and passed	3
Personnel of crew	116
Passengers	2
Baggage (pieces)	1

There were 41 deaths from all causes, of which 20 were from yellow fever, 2 from tuberculosis, and 19 from noncontagious causes; 57 new cases of yellow fever officially reported and 25 left over from last week, making a total of 82 cases.

The conditions are evidently unchanged, although there has been a noted change in mortality. For the previous week in 74 cases there was a mortality of 40 or 54 per cent, while for this week, of 82 cases there were 20 deaths or a mortality of 24.3 per cent.

The shipping has remained free from infection.

Yellow fever imported to San Luis Potosi—Danger of importation from Tampico to Texas frontier.

Week ended August 8, 1903.

Bills of health issued	4
Vessels inspected and passed	3
Vessels inspected and disinfected	1
Personnel of crew	126
Passengers	13
Baggage (pieces)	9

During the week there were 39 cases of yellow fever officially reported which, with 34 remaining from the previous week, make a total of 73 cases for the week ended August 8, 1903.

There were 38 deaths from all causes, of which 14 were from yellow fever, 2 from smallpox, 1 from cachexia palustre, 3 from tuberculosis, and 18 from noncontagious causes.

I have been informed that 3 deaths from yellow fever have occurred at San Luis Potosi. Of these, 2 were from Tampico, the other was of a physician who was commissioned to investigate the yellow fever at Ciudad Valles. San Luis Potosi being a city situated about 230 miles from Tampico, at an altitude of 6,000 feet above the sea level, a dry climate with few, if any, mosquitoes, a spread of the infection is not to be anticipated there.

The danger at Eagle Pass and Laredo is from persons leaving Tampico for San Luis Potosi or Monterey, securing tickets there with the idea of deceiving the quarantine authorities. The railroads via San Luis Potosi require about 50 hours to these points, and via Monterey about 36 hours. It will be seen that a person infected on leaving Tampico could arrive at either point before the development of the fever.

The shipping has been free from infection to the present time.